Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report
for

Cambridge Water Department

What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program, established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

- inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources;
- assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and
- publicize the results to provide support for improved protection.

Susceptibility and Water Quality

Susceptibility is a measure of a water supply's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within its recharge area.

A source's susceptibility to contamination does *not* imply poor water quality.

Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, disinfecting, filtering, or treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap.

Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests. To learn more about your water quality, refer to your water supplier's annual Consumer Confidence Reports.

Table 1: Public Water System Information

PWS Name	Cambridge Water Department
PWS Address	250 Fresh Pond Parkway
City/Town	Cambridge Massachusetts
PWS ID Number	3049000
Local Contact	Chip Norton - Watershed Manager
Phone Number	(617) 349-4781

Introduction

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water may be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including storm runoff, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. Citizens and local officials can work together to better protect these drinking water sources.

Purpose of this report:
This report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection. By identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential sources of contamination, the assessment helps focus protection efforts on appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) and drinking water source protection measures.

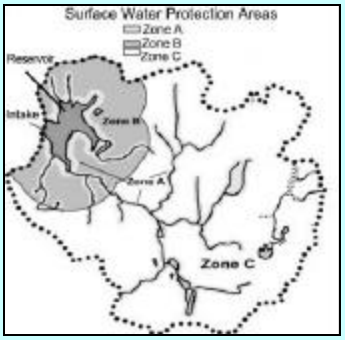
Refer to Table 3 for Recommendations to address potential sources of contamination. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

This report includes the following sections:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Source Water Protection
4. Appendices

What is a Watershed?

A watershed is the land area that catches and drains rainwater down-slope into a river, lake or reservoir. As water travels down from the watershed area it may carry contaminants from the watershed to the drinking water supply source. For protection purposes, watersheds are divided into protection Zones A, B and C.



Section 1: Description of the Water System

Source Name	*Source ID*	*Susceptibility*
Hobbs Brook Reservoir - Lower	3049000-01S	High
Fresh Pond Reservoir	3049000-02S	High
Stony Brook Reservoir	3049000-03S	High
Hobbs Brook Reservoir - Upper	3049000-04S	High

The Cambridge water system consists of four sources with watersheds in several towns. The Hobbs Brook Upper Reservoir (04S) flows into the Hobbs Brook Lower Reservoir (01S), and is combined with water from the Stony Brook Reservoir (03S), then the combined water flows to the Fresh Pond Reservoir (02S).

The watershed for the Stony Brook Reservoir extends from Weston north into the town of Lincoln. The Hobbs Brook Reservoirs' watersheds include areas of Waltham, Lexington, and Lincoln. The functional watershed for the Fresh Pond Reservoir is now completely within the City of Cambridge, though it originally included areas of Watertown and Belmont. This smaller functional watershed is the result of stormwater drainage modifications that divert street runoff away from the reservoir. Please see the attached maps for more information about the reservoirs and their watersheds.

The water withdrawn from Fresh Pond is filtered, disinfected, pH-adjusted for corrosion control, and fluoridated for dental health. After treatment, the finished water is pumped to the Payson Park Reservoir in Belmont, where it awaits distribution throughout Cambridge.

Section 2: Land Uses in the Protection Areas

Glossary
Protection Zones

Zone A: is the most critical for protection efforts. It is the area 400 feet from the edge of the reservoir and 200 feet from the edge of the tributaries (rivers and/or streams) draining into it.

Zone B: is the area one-half mile from the edge of the reservoir but does not go beyond the outer edge of the watershed.

Zone C: is the remaining area in the watershed not designated as Zones A or B.

The attached map shows Zone A and your watershed boundary.

The protection areas for Cambridge are a mixture of residential, commercial, industrial, and forest land uses (refer to attached map for details). Land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination are listed in Table 2.

Key Land Uses and Protection Issues include:

1. Zone A Land Uses
2. Residential Land Uses
3. Transportation Corridors
4. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use
5. Presence of Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites
6. Aquatic Wildlife
7. Protection Planning

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the system is high, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use within the water supply protection areas, as seen in Table 2.

1. Zone A Land Uses - The Zone A is the land area within 400 feet of a reservoir and 200 feet of its tributaries. The land uses and activities within the Zone A areas for Cambridge include: transportation corridors, above ground and underground storage tanks, commercial and industrial facilities, recreational activities, and aquatic wildlife. Public water systems are responsible for enforcing the prohibition of certain new or expanded land uses within the Zone A, as detailed in 310 CMR 22.20(b).

Zone A Recommendations:

- ✓ Develop a Management Plan to minimize the impact that visitors will have within the Zone A of Fresh Pond Reservation.
- ✓ Actively monitor new or expanded land uses within the Zone A according to your watershed protocol submitted to DEP.
- ✓ To the extent possible, remove all activities from the Zone As to comply with DEP's Zone A requirements.
- ✓ Control stormwater and erosion within the Zone A.
- ✓ Control aquatic wildlife within the Zone A as necessary.
- ✓ Continue to work with local emergency response teams to practice containment of spills within the Zone A.
- ✓ Continue to conduct regular inspections of the Zone A for illegal dumping and spills.
- ✓ Install water supply protection area signs as needed around the Zone A.

2. Residential Land Uses – Approximately 35% of the watersheds consist of residential areas. Some of the areas have public sewers and some use septic systems. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

- **Septic Systems** - Improper disposal of household hazardous chemicals to septic systems is a potential source of contamination. If septic systems fail or are not properly maintained they can be a potential source of microbial contamination.
- **Household Hazardous Materials** - Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances. Improper use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in homes are potential sources of contamination.

Benefits of Source Protection

Source Protection helps protect public health and is also good for fiscal fitness:

- Protects drinking water quality at the source
- Reduces monitoring costs through the DEP Waiver Program
- Treatment can be reduced or avoided entirely, saving treatment costs
- Prevents costly contamination clean-up
- Preventing contamination saves costs on water purchases, and expensive new source development

Contact your regional DEP office for more information on Source Protection and the Waiver Program.

- **Heating Oil Storage** - If managed improperly, Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (USTs and ASTs) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks or spills of the fuel oil they store.

Residential Land Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Work cooperatively with Boards of Health to develop an inventory of septic systems in Lincoln and Weston.
- ✓ Educate residents on best management practices (BMPs) for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Residents Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, which provides BMPs for common residential issues.
- ✓ Work with planners to control new residential developments in the water supply protection areas.
- ✓ Promote BMPs for stormwater management and pollution controls.

3. Transportation Corridors - Route 128/I-95, Route 2, Route 2A, and Route 20 run through the Zone A areas. Local roads are common throughout the watersheds. Roadway construction, maintenance, and typical highway use can all be potential sources of contamination. Accidents can lead to spills of gasoline and other potentially dangerous transported chemicals. Roadways are frequent sites for illegal dumping of hazardous or other potentially harmful wastes. De-icing salt, automotive chemicals and other debris on roads are picked up by stormwater and wash in to catch basins.

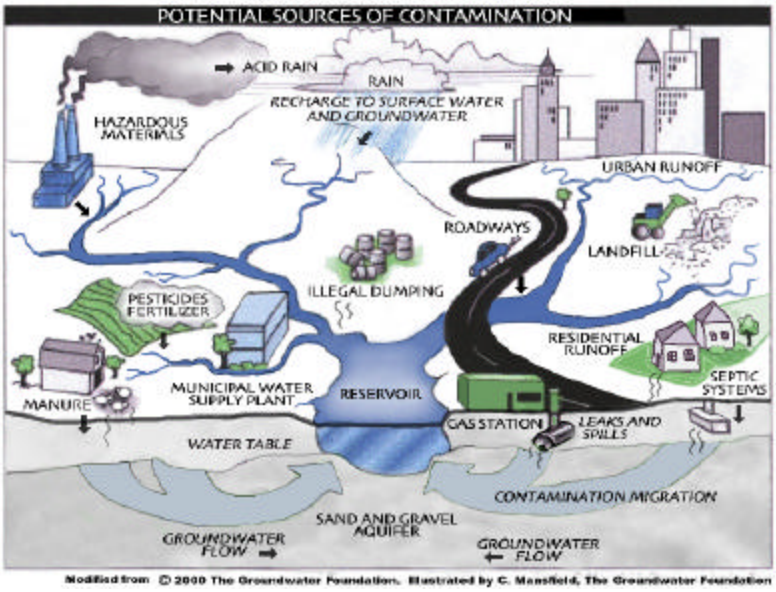


Figure 1: Sample watershed with examples of potential sources of contamination

Railroad tracks run through the water supply protection areas. Rail corridors serving passenger or freight trains are potential sources of contamination due to chemicals released during normal use, track maintenance, and accidents. Accidents can release spills of train engine fluids and commercially transported chemicals.

Transportation Corridor Recommendations:

- ✓ Continue to work cooperatively with the Massachusetts Highway Department on a hazardous materials management plan, on a salt use reduction strategy, and on the implementation of structural and maintenance of BMP.
- ✓ Work with the Towns and State to have catch basins inspected, maintained, and cleaned on a regular schedule. Street sweeping reduces the amount of potential contaminants in runoff.

What are "BMPs?"

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures that are used to protect and improve surface water and groundwater quality. BMPs can be structural, such as oil & grease trap catch basins, nonstructural, such as hazardous waste collection days or managerial, such as employee training on proper disposal procedures.

- ✓ Continue to work with local emergency response teams to ensure that any spills within the watersheds can be effectively contained.
- ✓ Review storm drainage maps with emergency response teams. Work with town officials to investigate mapping options such as the upcoming Phase II Stormwater Rule requiring some communities to complete stormwater mapping.
- ✓ Work with local officials during their review of the railroad right of way Yearly Operating Plans to ensure that water supplies are protected during vegetation control.

4. Hazardous Materials Storage and Use – Six percent of the land area within the watersheds is commercial or industrial land uses. Many small businesses and industries use hazardous materials, produce hazardous waste products, and/or store large quantities of hazardous materials in UST/AST. If hazardous materials are improperly stored, used, or disposed, they become potential sources of contamination. Hazardous materials should never be disposed of to a septic system or floor drain leading directly to the ground.

Hazardous Materials Storage and Use Recommendations:

- ✓ Continue to educate local businesses on best management practices for protecting water supplies. Distribute the fact sheet "Businesses Protect Drinking Water" available in Appendix A and on www.mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm, which provides BMP's for common business issues.
- ✓ Work with local businesses to register those facilities that are unregistered generators of hazardous waste or waste oil. Partnerships between businesses, water suppliers, and communities enhance successful public drinking water protection practices.

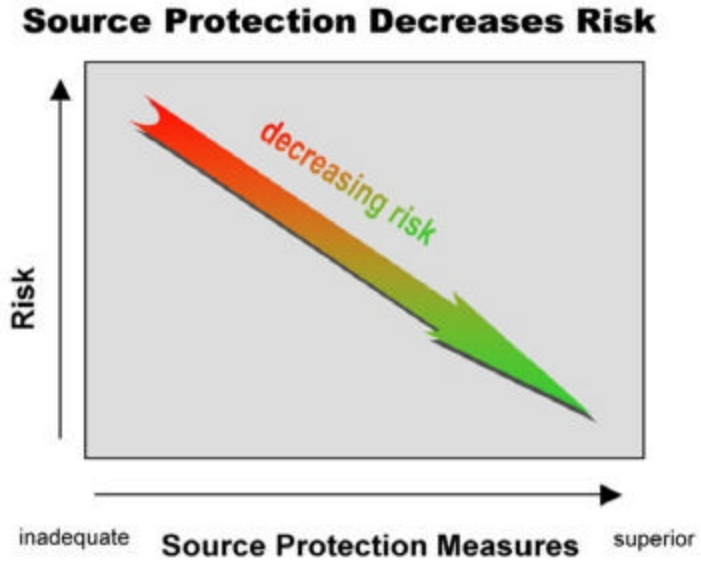


Figure 2: Risk of contamination decreases as source protection increases. This is true for public water systems of any susceptibility ranking, whether High, Moderate, or Low.

- ✓ Educate local businesses on Massachusetts floor drain requirements. See brochure "Industrial Floor Drains" for more information.

5. Presence of Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites – The watersheds contain DEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites indicated on the maps as Release Tracking Numbers 3-0016793, 3-0002382, 3-0001320, 3-0018589, 3-0002920, 3-0010293, 3-0000582, 3-0013311, 3-0001000, 3-0001213, 3-0011633, and 3-0003920. Outside of the functional watershed for Fresh Pond Reservoir, but within the larger natural watershed are the DEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Release Sites indicated on the map as 3-0018094, 3-0000269, 3-0002594, 3-0013222, 3-0000089, 3-0015303, 3-0000959, 3-0019196, 3-0013583, 3-0013797, 3-0016604, and 3-0002177. Refer to the attached map and Appendix 3 for more information.

Potential Source of Contamination vs. Actual Contamination

The activities listed in Table 2 are those that typically use, produce, or store contaminants of concern, which, if managed improperly, are potential sources of contamination (PSC).

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from the potential source of contamination provided facilities are using best management practices (BMPs). If BMPs are in place, the actual risk may be lower than the threat ranking identified in Table 2. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal, state and/or local levels, to further reduce the risk.

Table 2: Land Use in the Watersheds

Activities	Quantity	Threat	Source #	Potential Source of Contamination
Agricultural				
Fertilizer Storage or Use	Many	M	02S, 03S, 04S	Fertilizers: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Livestock Operations	Several	H	03S, 04S	Manure (microbial contaminants): improper handling
Landscaping	Many	M	All	Fertilizers and pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Manure Storage or Spreading	Several	H	03S, 04S	Manure (microbial contaminants): improper handling
Nurseries	2	M	04S	Fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Pesticide Storage or Use	Many	H	02S, 03S, 04S	Pesticides: leaks, spills, improper handling, or over-application
Commercial				
Auto Repair Shops	Several	M	All	Automotive fluids, vehicle paints and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Car/Truck/Bus Washes	1	L	03S	Vehicle wash water, soaps, oils, greases, metals, and salts: improper management
Gas Stations/ Service Stations	Several	M	All	Automotive fluids and fuels: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Bus and Truck Terminals	1	M	04S	Fuels and maintenance chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Golf Courses	2	M	02S, 03S	Fertilizers or pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Junk Yards and Salvage Yards	1	H	03S	Automotive chemicals, wastes, and batteries: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Laundromats	2	L	01S, 04S	Wash water: improper management

Table 2: Land Use in the Watersheds

Activities	Quantity	Threat	Source #	Potential Source of Contamination
Commercial (cont'd)				
Medical Facilities	1	L	01S	Biological, chemical, and radioactive wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Nursing Homes	1	L	01S	Microbial contaminants: improper management
Paint Shops	1	M	04S	Paints, solvents, other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Photo Processors	1	M	03S	Photographic chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Printer and Blueprint Shops	2	M	01S, 03S	Printing inks and chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Railroad Tracks and Yards	1	H	01S, 03S	Herbicides: over-application or improper handling; fuel storage, transported chemicals, and maintenance chemicals: leaks or spills
Repair Shops (Engine, Appliances, Etc.)	2	M	01S, 02S	Engine fluids, lubricants, and solvents: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Research Laboratories	5	M	01S, 03S	Laboratory chemicals and wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Industrial				
Chemical Manufacture or Storage	1	H	03S	Chemicals and process wastes: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Industry/Industrial Parks	Several	H	01S, 02S, 03S	Industrial chemicals and metals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Residential				
Fuel Oil Storage (at residences)	Many	M	All	Fuel oil: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Lawn Care/ Gardening	Many	M	All	Pesticides: over-application or improper storage and disposal
Septic Systems/ Cesspools	Many	M	All	Hazardous chemicals: microbial contaminants, and improper disposal
Miscellaneous				
Aquatic Wildlife	Many	H	All	Microbial contaminants
Clandestine Dumping	Frequent	H	All	Debris containing hazardous materials or wastes
Combined Sewer Overflows	Several	H	All	Microbial and non-microbial contaminants including industrial wastewater; improper disposal of hazardous wastes

Table 2: Land Use in the Watersheds

Activities	Quantity	Threat	Source #	Potential Source of Contamination
Miscellaneous				
Composting Facilities	1	M	02S, 03S	Organic material, animal waste, and runoff: storage and improper handling
Landfills and Dumps	1	H	03S	Seepage of leachate (Note - capped landfill)
Road and Maintenance Depots	2	M	03S, 04S	Deicing materials, automotive fluids, fuel storage, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Schools, Colleges, and Universities	2	M	03S, 04S	Fuel oil, laboratory, art, photographic, machine shop, and other chemicals: spills, leaks, or improper handling or storage
Snow Dumps	Several	M	All	Melt water containing de-icing and other chemicals from roads and parking lots: improper handling
Transportation Corridors	Several	H	All	Fuels and other hazardous materials: accidental leaks or spills; pesticides: over-application or improper handling
Underground Storage Tanks	Many	M	All	Stored materials: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Utility Substation Transformers	1	M	04S	Chemicals and other materials including PCBs: spills, leaks, or improper handling
Waste Transfer/ Recycling Stations	1	M	03S	Water contacting waste materials: improper management, seepage, and runoff

Notes:

1. When specific potential contaminants are not known, typical potential contaminants or activities for that type of land use are listed. Facilities within the watershed may not contain all of these potential contaminant sources, may contain other potential contaminant sources, or may use Best Management Practices to prevent contaminants from reaching drinking water supplies.
2. For more information on regulated facilities, refer to Appendix B: Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area information about these potential sources of contamination.
3. For information about Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites in your protection areas, refer to Appendix C: Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites.

*** THREAT RANKING** - The rankings (high, moderate or low) represent the relative threat of each land use compared to other PSCs. The ranking of a particular PSC is based on a number of factors, including: the type and quantity of chemicals typically used or generated by the PSC; the characteristics of the contaminants (such as toxicity, environmental fate and transport); and the behavior and mobility of the pollutants in soils and groundwater.

Oil or Hazardous Material Contamination Sites Recommendation:

- ✓ Monitor progress on any ongoing remedial action conducted for the known oil or contamination sites.

6. Aquatic Wildlife - Birds, particularly gulls, are attracted to large open bodies of water. Birds may increase coliform levels through the release of fecal matter into the water and may carry other bacteria and viruses. Beaver and muskrat may introduce the pathogens Giardia and Cryptosporidium into water through fecal matter. Because of their constant contact with the water, these aquatic mammals represent a potential threat to drinking water reservoirs. Appendix A contains a DEP fact sheet titled *What You Need To Know About Microbial Contamination*.

Aquatic Wildlife Recommendations:

- ✓ Monitor wildlife populations in and around reservoirs.
- ✓ Where necessary, discourage and control aquatic wildlife. See http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm for guidance and permits.

7. Protection Planning - Protection planning protects drinking water by managing the land area that supplies water to a reservoir. Currently, the watershed towns do not have water supply protection controls that meet DEP's Surface Water Protection regulations 310 CMR 22.20 (b) and (c). A Surface Water Supply Protection Plan coordinates community efforts, identifies protection strategies, establishes a timeframe for implementation, and provides a forum for public participation. There are resources available to help communities develop a plan for protecting drinking water supply reservoirs.

Protection Planning Recommendations:

- ✓ Complete the City's Surface Water Supply Protection Plan. Refer your protection team to http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm for a copy of DEP's guidance, "Developing a Surface Water Supply Protection Plan".
- ✓ Encourage watershed towns to adopt controls that meet 310 CMR 22.20 (b) and (c). For more information on DEP land use controls see http://mass.gov/dep/brp/dws/protect.htm.
- ✓ Continue to work with town boards to review and provide recommendations on proposed development within your water supply protection areas. To obtain information on build-out analyses for the towns, see the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs' community preservation web site, http://commpres.env.state.ma.us/.

Top 5 Reasons to Develop a Local Surface Water Protection Plan

❶ Reduces Risk to Human Health

❷ Cost Effective! Reduces or Eliminates Costs Associated With:

- Increased monitoring and treatment
- Water supply clean up and remediation
- Replacing a water supply
- Purchasing water

❸ Supports municipal bylaws, making them less likely to be challenged

❹ Ensures clean drinking water supplies for future generations

❺ Enhances real estate values – clean drinking water is a local amenity. A community known for its great drinking water in a place people want to live and businesses want to locate.

Other land uses and activities within the Protection areas that are potential sources of contamination are included in Table 2. Refer to Appendix B for more information about these land uses. Identifying potential sources of contamination is an important initial step in protecting your drinking water sources. Further local investigation will provide more in-depth information and may identify new land uses and activities that are potential sources of contamination. Once potential sources of contamination are identified, specific recommendations like those below should be used to better protect your water supply.

Section 3: Source Water Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

Current Land Uses and Source Protection:

As with many water supply protection areas, the system watersheds contain potential sources of contamination. However, source protection measures reduce the risk of actual contamination, as illustrated in Figure 2.

Cambridge Water Department is commended for taking an active role in promoting source protection measures through:

- Working cooperatively with watershed towns on emergency response and stormwater management.
- Placing spill kits at strategic points within the watersheds.
- Actively monitoring source water quality throughout the watersheds and using the data to target source protection.
- Working cooperatively with businesses within the watersheds to encourage source protection.
- Adopting the Fresh Pond Master Plan, which includes long term source protection measures.
- Dedicating staff resources to inspections, public education, and coordinating source protection efforts.

Table 3: Current Protection and Recommendations

Protection Measures	Status	Recommendations
Zone A		
Is the Zone A posted with "Public Drinking Water Supply" Signs?	**YES**	Additional economical signs are available from the Northeast Rural Water Association (802) 660-4988.
Is the Zone A regularly inspected?	**YES**	Continue daily inspections of drinking water protection areas.
Are water supply-related activities the only activities within the Zone A?	**NO**	Continue monitoring non-water supply activities in Zone As.
Are Zone A storm drain locations identified?	**YES**	Continue to work with local emergency response teams and businesses on Zone A storm drainage.
Municipal Controls (Zoning Bylaws, Health Regulations, and General Bylaws)		
Do the watershed communities have Surface Water Protection Controls that meet 310 CMR 22.20C?	**NO**	Work with neighboring municipalities to include the watershed in their protection controls. Refer to www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/ for model bylaws, health regulations, and current regulations.
Planning		
Does the PWS have a local surface water supply protection plan?	**NO**	Complete your surface water supply protection plan in 2003. Follow "Developing a Local Surface Water Supply Protection Plan" available at: www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/.
Does the PWS have a formal "Emergency Response Plan" to deal with spills or other emergencies?	**YES**	Supplement plan by developing joint emergency response plans with fire departments, Boards of Health, DPWs, and local and state emergency officials. Coordinate emergency response drills with local teams.
Does the municipality have a watershed protection committee?	**YES**	Reactivate committees; include representatives from citizens' groups, neighboring communities, and the business community.
Does the Board of Health conduct inspections of commercial and industrial activities?	**YES/NO**	In Cambridge, yes. Encourage watershed communities to inspect commercial and industrial facilities, especially those that may have floor drains that do not lead to sanitary sewers or tight tanks. For more guidance see "Hazardous Materials Management: A Community's Guide" at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/files/hazmat.doc
Does the PWS provide watershed protection education?	**YES**	Aim additional efforts at commercial, industrial and municipal uses within the watershed.

Source Protection Recommendations:
To better protect the sources for the future:

- ✓ Develop and implement a Surface Water Supply Protection Plan.
- ✓ Work cooperatively with Boards of Health to develop an inventory of septic systems in Lincoln and Weston.
- ✓ Work with businesses and others who have landscaped areas in the watersheds to encourage BMPs for the use of fertilizer and pesticide.
- ✓ Continue to partner with local businesses to ensure the proper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.
- ✓ Educate residents on ways they can help you to protect drinking water sources.
- ✓ Work with emergency response teams to ensure cooperation on responding to spills or accidents.
- ✓ Monitor progress on any ongoing remedial action conducted for the known oil or contamination sites.
- ✓ Continue to inspect the Zone A areas regularly, and when feasible, remove prohibited non-water supply activities.

Conclusions:
These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection. Additional source protection recommendations are listed in Table 3, the Key Issues above and Appendix A.

Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws including:

1. Water Supply Protection Guidance Materials such as model regulations, Best Management Practice information, and general water supply protection information.
2. MA DEP SWAP Strategy
3. Land Use Pollution Potential Matrix
4. Draft Land/Associated Contaminants Matrix

DEP staff, informational documents, and resources are available to help you build on this SWAP report as you continue to improve drinking water protection in your community. The Department's Source Protection Grant Program provides funds to assist public water suppliers in addressing water supply source protection through local projects. Protection recommendations discussed in this document may be eligible for funding under the Grant Program. Please note: each spring DEP posts a new Request for Response (RFR) for the grant program.

Other grants and loans are available through the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, and other sources. For more information on grants and loans, visit the Bureau of Resource Protection's Municipal Services web site at: http://mass.gov/dep/brp/mf/mfpubs.htm.

The assessment and protection recommendations in this SWAP report are provided as a tool to encourage community discussion, support ongoing source protection efforts, and help set local drinking water protection priorities. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures. The water supplier should supplement this SWAP report with local information on potential sources of contamination and land uses. Local information should be maintained and updated periodically to reflect land use changes in the watershed. Use this information to set priorities, target inspections, focus education efforts, and to develop a long-term drinking water source protection plan.

Section 4: Appendices

A. Protection Recommendations
B. Regulated Facilities within the Water Supply Protection Area
C. Table of Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites within the Water Supply Protection Areas
D. Additional Documents on Source Protection

For More Information

Contact Anita Wolovick in DEP's Wilmington Office at (978) 661-7768 for more information and assistance on improving current protection measures.

Copies of this report have been provided to the public water supplier and town boards.